

# MISCELLANY.

FOR THE WILMINGTON PRESS.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON, IN 1666.

**Mr. Editor:** The awful and widely extended conflagration at New York, just come to our knowledge, naturally calls to our historical remembrance, for the purposes of comparison, the Great Fire of London, which commenced on the 2d of September 1666. As you will most likely give, in a column of your next paper, an enumeration of the particulars at New York I thought it might be interesting to your readers to see the enumeration of those of the Fire of London, and the then estimated value of the property lost, in an adjoining column:

13,000 Houses, at 12 years purchase, supposing the Rent of each £25 sterling per annum; making	£3,960,000
87 Parish Churches, at £8000 each	696,000
6 Consecrated Chapels, at £2000 do	12,000
The Royal Exchange	30,000
The Custom House	10,000
52 Halls of Companies, at £1,500 each	78,000
3 City Gates, £3000 each	9,000
Jail of New Gate	15,000
4 Stone Bridges	6,000
Session House	7,000
Guildhall, with the Courts and Offices belonging to it	40,000
Blackwell Hall	3,000
Bridewell	5,000
Poultry Compter	2,000,000
St. Paul's Church	2,000,000
Ware, Household stuff, Money, and moveable Goods, lost or spoiled	2,000,000
Hire of Porters, Carriages, Waggon, Barges, Boats &c. for removing Goods	200,000
Printed Books and Papers, in Shops and Warehouses	150,000
Wine, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. of which the town was, at that time, very full	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>£10,689,000</b>

Say £10,689,000 sterling, or about \$47,501,916, which may be multiplied by 5, to produce the relative value at this day, makes the aggregate of the loss equal to \$237,509,580; say two hundred and thirty seven millions, five hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and eighty dollars.

**THE NEW YORK FIRE.**  
The New York Journal of Commerce relates in the following paragraph a fact which is no less remarkable than is honorable to the character of the mercantile community of that city. We copy it with great pleasure:

Not a failure.—It is a matter of great congratulation that not a mercantile failure of any importance has occurred in consequence of the enormous loss of property by the fire. If anything were wanted to establish the mercantile credit of our city one would think it might be found in the loss of more than seventeen millions of dollars, together with all the confusion consequent on turning six or eight hundred firms out of doors, a considerable number with the total destruction of their books of account, without any one of those firms of any considerable importance permitting a single bill to be dishonored at the Banks; and this notwithstanding more than half the Companies in which the property was insured were rendered bankrupt. The fact is honorable, gratifying and astonishing.

## TEXAS-MEXICO.

By the brig Atakapas from Tampico, the New Orleans Union has late intelligence from Mexico and Texas. Despatches had been forwarded by the Mexican Government to Washington, relative to the fitting out of volunteers, &c. to assist the Texans. Santa Anna has so far recovered his health, that he was about placing himself at the head of four thousand men, to rendezvous at San Louis de Potosi, to march to the assistance of Gen. Cos. We also learn that the 28 men belonging to the expedition of Gen. Mehia, who were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, have been ordered to be shot.

One of the unfortunate 28, writes from "Tampico, Dec. 13th," that to-morrow morning before sunrise, together with 27 of my companions, we are to be shot, according to orders given to us by a court martial of Mexican soldiers or officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th November last. I, for my part, am perfectly reconciled to my fate.

There is no use in giving the particulars of the battle; I am pretty sure you must have heard it before; I at the time of the engagement, received a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon from the morning of the battle. No money can save us—even five thousand dollars was offered for any individual; there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom for all, which was refused. The reason of it is, they want to deter others from embracing the cause of Liberty. This is a regular massacre. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our deaths. I have but a few hours to live: so God bless you all! Farewell, forever!

**JAMES FARRELL.**  
To Mr. Garretson, New Orleans.

**Abolition of Oaths in Great Britain.**—By an act passed in the British parliament the 9th Sept. and to take effect from and after the 1st day of October last, the following declaration is to be substituted instead of the oaths heretofore required to be taken in accordance with the rite, as some say, idolatrous custom of kissing the book.

I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely declare that (here the fact is declared), and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provision of an act, made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his majesty, William IV. entitled an act for the more effectual abolition of oaths.

The foregoing act embraces all cases save oaths of declaration as to allegiances, which are to remain; and all persons authorized heretofore to administer and sign such declarations.

All persons making a false declaration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

# COTTON CULTURE.

The Charleston Courier gleams the following from the annual Report of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury: From 1802 to 1822, the estimated receipts into the National Treasury differed, either by excesses or deficiencies, from the actual receipts in the different years, from 1 to 43 per cent., and in customs alone, from 3 to 73 per cent.; being an average of about 16 per cent. per annum. Since 1822, the difference has varied from less than 1, to above 41 per cent. being an annual average of about 13 per cent. The non-conformity of receipts with estimates, has hitherto been comparatively of little moment, as the payment of the national debt was so adapted, from time to time, as to correct the irregularity; but this regulator being now removed, legislation will doubtless become necessary, in future, to meet any unexpected deficiency, or dispose of any unexpected surplus of revenue. It is likely, however, that fluctuations, in future, from war or commercial restrictions, will be less frequent, or at least less extensive, than formerly; and conclusion is mainly to be derived from the influence exerted by the increased culture of Cotton in this country, on her commercial and pecuniary relations with the great manufacturing powers of Europe. While the Cotton exported from this country has increased from half a million of pounds, in 1790, to more than 380 millions, in 1835, and has exceeded in value, during six of the last 10 years, all our other exports of domestic products of every description, the manufacture of it at home, and chiefly, in the Northern States, has increased, from consuming only a few bales, to 90 millions of pounds yearly; and while we now furnish 15-16 of the whole consumption of raw Cotton by England, and 7-10 of that of France, all the present exports of that article to Europe, from all the rest of the world, do not probably equal, if those two nations could obtain the whole of it, 1-3 of what they now consume, or 1-4 of what they now import from the United States alone; and thus while neither of them produces any of the raw article, except a little in some remote dependencies, they have an annual manufacture now relying on it, and chiefly on that of the United States, equal in France to \$80,000,000, and in England to \$180,000,000, and consisting in the latter, after it supplies her own large necessities at home, above one half in value of her great annual exports to all quarters of the globe.

**Pay for your Paper.**—If you do not pay—the editor cannot pay—the publishers cannot pay—the printer cannot pay the paper maker cannot pay—the men employed in the paper-mill cannot pay—the stationer cannot pay—the merchant will suffer loss—the tailor will be injured—the shoe-maker may fail—the butcher and market-man will be disappointed, etc. All these will be injured—their engagements will be broken—their credit will be lost—their characters will be tarnished—their feelings must be wounded—their families must suffer—their business will be ruined—the paper must cease—and community remain in ignorance for the want of it—and all because you would not pay for your paper.

**St. Louis Observer.**

**Very Diminutive.**—A man just witnessing an act of exceeding meanness, thus gave way to his feelings: "Ten thousand such souls as these, he said, might live in the shell of a tobacco seed, and have rooms to let."

**Heliogabalus never wore a suit,** or a ring, twice. He gave away always to his guests the gold plate used at supper. Oftentimes he distributed among the people and soldiery, gold, silver, and tickets entitling them to receive large sums, which were regularly paid. He had his fish-ponds filled with rose-water naumachia (a basin large enough for fleets to exhibit mock-fights) with wine. Tongues of peacocks and nightingales, and brains of parrots and pheasants, were his dishes, and his dogs were fed with the livers of geese, his horse with raisins, and the wild beasts of his menagerie with patriges and pheasants. Yet this effeminate wretch was as cruel as the roughest soldier.

There are some in our land, who, like Lady Morgans' princes, prefer the Emperor of Austria's plan for the laboring men—plenty to eat, and no press; pleasures for the obedient in Vienna, and dungeons for the refractory in Hungary.

**Boston Courier.**

**A Sleepy Hat.**—Isn't your hat sleepy? inquired a little urchin of a gentleman with a shocking bad one. "No; why?" inquired the gentleman. "Because I think it is a long time since it had a nap," was the answer.

**A hit.**—In reply to a remark that the gentlemen who exchange two shots at six paces without effect, "shook hands," the Lynchburg Virginian says that it is "very clear the gentlemen's hands shook before the reconciliation."

**A jail to let.**—The Jail, in Exeter, N. H. is advertised to let, having been for the last forty days without a tenant.

The Indiana Journal states that crops in that State, promise great abundance the present season.

The Chinese Emperor Ching-Tsu, about 1403, ordered a diamond mine to be shut up. The digging up of the glittering bangles, says he, fatigues and kills my people, and the stones they find are neither food nor clothing.

# LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. the 1st day of January, A. D. 1836.

**A**  
Wilcher Abrams  
R. H. Alexander  
Benjamin Allen  
Reynold Allen  
James Allen  
E. P. Anderson  
Stanford Anderson  
Miss Louisa Abernathy  
Joseph H. Andrews  
Arundell & Perry

**B**  
Samuel Byrd  
Jesse Byrd  
Wm S. Barham  
Isaac J. Barker  
R. Barker  
Charles W. Bradley  
Mrs. Mary Bryan  
Mr. Biggar  
Lymann B. Buell  
Miss Camantha Buffaloe  
Isaac Buffaloe  
John Buffaloe  
Mrs. Polly Bonds  
Gen. Philip Brittain  
Gov. R. Burton  
Garrison Barker  
Doct. Barker  
John Brown  
Miss Eliza Brown  
Henry A. Brown  
Miss A. E. Briggs  
James Booz  
George Beiz  
Robert Black  
Elijah S. Bell  
Wm. Bell  
Thomas Baker  
Peter Ballew  
Blake W. Bassell

**C**  
Joseph G. Cogswell  
Thomas Collier  
John Casan  
Lafayette Carr  
John Colee  
George Cadwalladar  
Asa H. Coo  
Rachel Cook  
Al. Cooke  
Wm. J. Campbell  
John Cloughly  
Edwin G. Crump  
F. H. Clark  
Miss Mary Coleman  
Wm. B. Cromland  
John Copeland  
James Ceeley  
James Carson, A. Moore, or  
Jno. Bedford

**D**  
Miss Mary Ann Dunn  
Miss Lucy M. Dunn  
John Davis  
Wm. W. Davis  
Rev. P. W. Dowd  
James Deas  
John B. Drake  
John Drake  
Miss Mary Dudley  
Michael Dees  
Henry Dimmock

**E**  
Samuel W. Evans  
Miss Martha Emmitt  
Col. F. H. Elmore  
Addison Eli  
Thomas Edwards  
James Edwards  
Benjamin Ellickson

**F**  
Mr. Fox  
Miss Elizabeth Fletcher  
Alicia Flielsen  
Roger Foster  
Lewis Feltz  
Frank Franklin

**G**  
Miss Fanny Gray  
Duncan Graham  
William Graham  
B. F. Gridley  
T. Gholson  
Nathan Gully  
John Green  
Walter A. Gwynn  
John Grimes  
Barker Garrison  
John Green  
Edwin Geer  
William Gower or  
Barnabas Beasley  
Thomas Garrott

**H**  
Little Harp  
Samuel Hancock  
Alfred Haywood  
Nelson G. Howell  
Thomas B. Haywood  
Mrs. Winifred Hamilton  
James M. Henderson  
William Harris  
John Harris  
Miss Sarah J. Horne  
Miss Elizabeth Hinton  
Josiah A. Hendon  
Whitwell H. Hardie  
Henry Hase  
Robert Harrison  
James Harrison  
Charles L. Howard  
James H. Hunter  
Henry Hinton  
Wm. Hinton (colored)  
Thomas Hassell  
Benjamin Honos  
Miss Rebecca High  
A. M. High  
Richard Hill  
Thomas Hoga  
Aisey Hunter  
Nathan Harrison  
J. A. Hogan  
James H. Harper  
Jno. H. Hammond  
Jno. E. Harris  
Wm. Huxey

**I**  
Major Jarvis, or Sam'l  
Byrd  
Wm. H. Jones  
Matthew Jones  
Mrs. Susanna Jones  
Barnabas Jones  
Robert Jones  
Lewis K. Jones  
Ransom Jones  
Cadwalladar Jones  
Mrs. Mary Ivy  
Miss Nancy Jewell  
Redden Johnson  
J. B. Johns  
J. B. Johns & Bro. & Co.

**K**  
Miss Elizabeth King  
Samuel King  
Wilbur Knight  
Stephen Kennedy, or  
Stephen Harper

**L**  
Wm. Kendall  
John B. Kelly  
R. Kendra

**M**  
Ezra Lamb  
Jas. R. Love

**N**  
Persons calling for Letters in the above List, will please say "they are advertised."

**THOS. G. SCOTT, P. M.**

**Job Printing.** of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

# Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of James Speight, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims, debts, or demands against the estate of said James Speight, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the estate of said James Speight, are requested to make immediate payment, or steps will be taken to collect the money due from them.

P. B. BURT, Ex'r.  
December 1, 1835.

## New Goods, and New Fashions.

**JAMES LITCHFORD.**

HAVING just returned from the Northern Cities, where he carefully selected and purchased a splendid assortment of  
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**  
invites his friends and customers, and the public generally, to call on him at his new Brick Store, east side of Fayetteville street, where he flatters himself he will be able to exhibit to them some of the most superior Cloths ever brought to this market. His variety is extensive, of the latest importations, and of the most approved fashions.

He also keeps on hand a variety of  
**Shirts, Collars, Shirt Bosoms, Hats, Hosiery, &c.**  
As he employs first rate workmen, he can assure those who may favor him with their orders, that his work will be executed in the most durable and fashionable style.

Grateful to those who have hitherto so liberally patronized him, he pledges his exertions to merit a continuance of their favors.

Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1835.

## Gun and Lock Smith,

**BELL HANGING, &c.**

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this city; and is prepared to execute all orders in the above branches of business, in the very best manner. He has on hand all the materials for hanging bells; and solicits a share of public patronage, for his shop and despatch.

His shop is in the house, nearly opposite the Bank of the State, known as "Perk's Old Shop."

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1834.

## DYSPEPSIA

**AND LIVER COMPLAINT.**

PERSONS afflicted with these fashionable and hitherto considered almost incurable diseases, are under obligations to the scientific skill and research of Dr. J. P. PETERS, who has, for several years, devoted his entire attention to the treatment of chronic or inveterate diseases, in different climates; and has succeeded, by chemical analysis and synthesis, in forming a combination from several proximate vegetable principles, to which he has given the name MEDICINA STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA; which has proved far more efficient than any remedy heretofore discovered, in curing those distressing maladies of the mind and body, which are generally comprehended under the sweeping terms DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINTS. It is likewise an almost certain cure for enlargement of the STOMACH.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a rumbling in the stomach, when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

The above maladies lead to organic affections of the stomach, liver and heart, terminating in Dropsy, Consumption, Apoplexy, &c. according to the climate, habits, age, sex, and temperament of the patient.

The above Medicines consist of three different preparations, two of which are taken internally, the other applied externally over the diseased parts.

They are not unpleasant to use, and their qualities will remain unchanged for years in any climate. Persons journeying can use them as advantageously as at their own homes. Women in the most delicate situation can use them without incurring any risk.

The Pills are slightly aperient or laxative, and in an eminent degree, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions in particular organs. The Embrocation is calculated to relieve the tenderness and preternatural contraction of the abdominal muscles, to increase and equalize the cutaneous transpiration of the parts to which it is applied, at the same time acting in conjunction with the other Medicines in rousing the torpid functions of the chylopoietic viscera or organs of digestion.

The Tincture acts upon the secretory function, increasing perspiration and equalizing the circulation of the general mass of fluids. These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the complaints for which they are recommended, that physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

The above medicines are put up in parcels, each parcel being included in a box, with full directions for use. A box will cost from fifteen or twenty dollars and only cost \$4. From one to three boxes will be necessary to complete a cure.

## THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE

STOMACHICUS ET HEPATICUS are prepared by J. P. PETERS, M. D. Inventor and sole Proprietor. Price \$4.

**JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS.**

The above valuable Medicines are for sale, in Raleigh, by Williams, Haywood & Co. in Wilmington, by Thomas Loring, Editor; in Charlotte, by Mr. Williams, Post Master; at Lexington, by Mr. John P. Mabry; in Halifax, by F. S. Marshall, druggist; in Norfolk, Va. by R. S. Bernard, druggist; in Petersburg, by Bragg, Jones & Co.; in Richmond, by E. H. Eustice, druggist; in Charleston, S. C. by W. S. Bogue & Co. druggist; and in Columbia, by A. A. Fitch, druggist; where numerous certificates with regard to their superior efficacy, can be seen.

1st63

## Ran Away

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d October, a Negro man, by the name of Osborn, who was raised by Mr. Robert Jeffreys, and was sold by a Mr. Huckleland to Allen Dunn, of Raleigh, from whom he was purchased by the subscriber. Said Osborn is about 5 feet 3 inches high, between 35 and 40 years of age, of yellow complexion, thin visage, and tolerably large forehead, and on a white hat, black jeans coat, and other clothing, not recollected. Osborn has a wife at Mr. Thomas Devereux's, and is lurking in the neighborhood of Wm. Jeffreys, in Franklin county; he no doubt will try to pass as a free man, and endeavor to make his way for a free State.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro, or for his being lodged in Jail, so that I get him again.

**JOHN H. FAUCETT.**  
Hillsborough, Oct. 20, 1835.

# 35,000 Dollars Worth of CHOICE GOODS.

FOR the Fall and Winter Sales of 1835-36. Recent arrivals from the city of New York have placed in possession of the undersigned, his Fall and Winter Supply of  
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
selected with great care by himself, amounting to upwards of \$12,000 worth and which, with his former stock, enables him now to present to his friends and customers, and the public at large, one of the heaviest, best selected and most elegant assortment of British, French, and American Goods, ever offered in this market, estimated to be worth at least \$25,000, and which, upon inspection and comparison with other selections, in reference to prices, quality and taste, he flatters himself cannot fail to please the discreet and intelligent purchaser.

## THE ASSORTMENT COMPRISES

Fine and superfine Blue and Black Golden Olive  
do do Invisible and Ruffe Green  
do do Dashed and Adelaide  
do do Russel and London  
do do Brown  
do do Mixed Claret and Claret  
do do White Colored  
Also, superior Blue and Black Twilled Cloths, (a new and durable article for Dress Coats and Pantalons.)  
Fine Blue and BLACK  
do Black Mixed and Drab  
do Black  
do do Fancy Printed and fashionable Ribbed New style Victoria  
do do Golden Corded mixtures  
do do Coburg and Silver do  
do do Drab and Mixed  
do do Lavender and Fanny  
do do Crimped  
Plain Black and fancy Colored  
do do Cut Velvet  
do do Green and Black Quilted  
do do Ribbed Silk  
do do Merino Valencia and Marseilles  
do do Superior Drab and Mixed Cloth, Petersham and  
do do Skin for over Coats,  
do do Superior Brown, Green and Black Coats,  
do do Hair Cambrils for Cloaks.  
do do Blue, Black, Maroon, Scarlet,  
do do Pink, Green, Royal Purple,  
do do Lead, Brown and Fawn  
do do Colored plain and  
do do Figured  
do do Rich, new style Satin striped Challies, (most splendidly printed)  
do do Satin faced Luxton Raw Silk,  
do do pressed with beautiful Colours.  
do do Beautiful Crimson Paramatta Cloth and French Bombazines.  
do do Cream Colored Drab,  
do do Green, Fawn, Light  
do do Dark, Brown, and  
do do Silver Gray  
do do Plain, plaid and figured Lince,  
do do Brown, Green, B.V. Fawn,  
do do Plumb and Straw Colored  
do do Plain Black, Italian, Gros de  
do do Swiss, Gros de Paris and  
do do Gros de Rhine  
do do Plain Black Satin and Challies  
do do Splendid Painted Muslins and Brilliantine Silks  
do do Red and White Merino, Cashmere and twilled  
do do Pongee Silk Shawls, (some printed in beautiful Colours)  
do do Red, Brown, Blue, Black, Green, White and  
do do Fawn Colored Chally Dress Handkerchiefs,  
do do (plain and embroidered)  
do do Beautiful Hemsall Silk, Merino Gaitse do.  
do do 400 pieces Calico, (some twilled and superb  
do do patterns)  
do do Richly embroidered Muslin Capes  
do do Fancy trim'd Muslin Aprons  
do do Thread and Bobbin Laces, Edging and Insertions  
do do (in great variety)  
do do Muslin edging and Insertion do do  
do do Black and White, Blount and Worsted Laces,  
do do (of every Colour)  
do do Black and White Bobbinet Lace Veils  
do do Flank, White and Green Blount do  
do do Fine Gause and Welch Flannels  
do do Grass and Corded Skirts  
do do Mersilles Counterpanes and Diapers  
do do Beautiful Belt and Bonnet Ribbands  
do do Splendid fancy Plaques and Gold Beed Guards,  
do do (to adorn the Ladies)  
do do Gold Beed Bags and Shell Combs  
do do Plain and gured Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins  
do do Fine Sacarilla Cambricks, and Bishop Lawn  
do do Beautiful Checked, Corded & Brocaded Muslins  
do do Irish Linens and thread Cambricks  
do do Lawn and Hemstitched thread Handkerchiefs  
do do Superior Black and Fanny Stock & Suspenders  
do do Fine Cotton, Merino and Silk Hose  
do do Cotton Stockings, and Merino Shirts & Drawers  
do do Kid, Castor, Buckskin and Worsted Gloves  
do do Beautiful Insertion and Tuscan Bonnets  
do do Superior Goods for Negro Clothing  
do do Rose, Whitney, Machina and Point Blankets  
do do Printed and Ingrain Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs  
do do A large lot of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas  
do do 2 Boxes fine Black and White Hats, and Fur  
do do and Seal Caps  
do do Shoes and Boots (of every description)  
do do Cheese, Lard and Brown Sugar  
do do Coffee, Tea, and Havana Segars  
do do Elegant China, in Sets, Liverpol do. Dishes  
do do and Plates  
do do Fancy Pitchers, and Tea Walters  
do do Buck handled Knives and Forks  
do do Jack and superior fine Pocket Knives  
do do Fancy carved Buttons, (beautiful)  
do do Guns, Rifles and Pistols  
do do Collins and Simmons' Axes  
do do Trace and Halter Chains, long handled Shovels  
do do and Spades  
do do Patent Coffee Mills  
do do Stock, Knob and Pad Locks, Brass and Glass  
do do Curtain Pins  
do do Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine  
do do Iron, Steel, Steadyrads and Castings  
do do Stone Jars and Churns—Tin Ware, &c. &c.

## Cassimeres

Patent finished velvets at from \$3 to \$16 per yard.

## Vestings

(some very superior)

## Beautiful French and English Merino Cloths.

(brilliantly imitated)

## Figured Damask

(magnificent Goods)

## Prun de soie

Silks, of the richest Lustre.

## Red, Brown, Blue, Black, Green, White and

Fawn Colored Chally Dress Handkerchiefs, (plain and embroidered)

Beautiful Hemsall Silk, Merino Gaitse do.

400 pieces Calico, (some twilled and superb patterns)

Richly embroidered Muslin Capes

Fancy trim'd Muslin Aprons

Thread and Bobbin Laces, Edging and Insertions (in great variety)

Muslin edging and Insertion do do

Black and White, Blount and Worsted Laces, (of every Colour)

Black and White Bobbinet Lace Veils

Flank, White and Green Blount do

Fine Gause and Welch Flannels

Grass and Corded Skirts

Mersilles Counterpanes and Diapers

Beautiful Belt and Bonnet Ribbands

Splendid fancy Plaques and Gold Beed Guards, (to adorn the Ladies)

Gold Beed Bags and Shell Combs

Plain and gured Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins

Fine Sacarilla Cambricks, and Bishop Lawn

Beautiful Checked, Corded & Brocaded Muslins

Irish Linens and thread Cambricks

Lawn and Hemstitched thread Handkerchiefs

Superior Black and Fanny Stock & Suspenders

Fine Cotton, Merino and Silk Hose

Cotton Stockings, and Merino Shirts & Drawers

Kid, Castor, Buckskin and Worsted Gloves

Beautiful Insertion and Tuscan Bonnets

Superior Goods for Negro Clothing

Rose, Whitney, Machina and Point Blankets

Printed and Ingrain Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs

A large lot of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas

2 Boxes fine Black and White Hats, and Fur and Seal Caps

Shoes and Boots (of every description)

Cheese, Lard and Brown Sugar

Coffee, Tea, and Havana Segars

Elegant China, in Sets, Liverpol do. Dishes and Plates

Fancy Pitchers, and Tea Walters

Buck handled Knives and Forks

Jack and superior fine Pocket Knives

Fancy carved Buttons, (beautiful)

Guns, Rifles and Pistols

Collins and Simmons' Axes

Trace and Halter Chains, long handled Shovels and Spades

Patent Coffee Mills

Stock, Knob and Pad Locks, Brass and Glass